

AMONG THE HORSES.

[This column will appear in the Globe every Monday morning. Pertinent correspondence will be thankfully received, and should be addressed to J. D. Wood, Globe office.]

A Glance at the Breeding Operations of Mr. W. L. McGrath—Entries for the Chicago Running Meeting and Programme for the July Trotting Meeting—American Horses in England—Miscellaneous.

Lake Como Stud Farm. Not one person in ten of the population of St. Paul, we venture the assertion, are aware of the fact, that W. L. McGrath, the well known Third street merchant, is to-day one of the most intelligent and enterprising breeders of the trotting horse in Minnesota, so quietly and unostentatiously has he conducted his operations. Mr. McGrath possesses a natural love and admiration for the horse, and ever since arriving at his father's estate he has been working and planning to become associated with the breeding and development of the noble animal, but it is only a few years since he saw his way to laying the foundation for a realization of his dream.

His stock farm is located about four miles from St. Paul, northwest of Lake Como, and has been very appropriately named the LAKE COMO STUD FARM.

It contains 150 acres of rich land, a fair proportion of which Mr. McGrath has already in blue and other succulent grasses, and the entire tract, except a small portion for vegetables, fruits, etc., for use of his family, will be grassed as rapidly as possible. Almost in the center of the place is a beautiful little lake, covering twelve to fifteen acres, the ground surrounding it gradually rising to a height of fifteen or twenty feet, around which a fine gravel walk has been laid out. On the farm, in addition to a neat and comfortable dwelling house, are two stables and the necessary outbuildings. The stables, built of brick, contain three bays and two stalls, and are well lighted and ventilated. The other stable was built two years ago this summer. It is 40x70, and contains eight large bays and fourteen straight stalls, with grain bins, harness rooms, etc., and finished in a substantial manner. Both stables are well arranged, have excellent drainage, and are well arranged for the care and comfort of the horse.

In all Mr. McGrath has fifteen head of trotting animals, in which is found the speed lines embraced in the Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief and Pilot families.

At the head of the stud stands the grey stallion, Theseus, imported from England, by De Graff & Hopkins's Alexander, 2:35 1/2, sire of Goldsmith's Abdullah, 2:33; sire of Volunteer, sire of St. Julien, 2:14 1/2; dam Polly McGrath, by Hill's Black Hawk, 2:32, son of the late Logan's second dam, Prophet, son of Tramp's Black Hawk, sire of Ethan Allen, etc.

A promising horse younger is Oakwood, a bay, with star and three white ankles, foaled May 1880, full brother to Theseus, by De Graff & Hopkins's Alexander, 2:35 1/2, sire of Goldsmith's Abdullah, 2:33; sire of Volunteer, sire of St. Julien, 2:14 1/2; dam Polly McGrath, by Hill's Black Hawk, 2:32, son of the late Logan's second dam, Prophet, son of Tramp's Black Hawk, sire of Ethan Allen, etc.

Polly McGrath, ch. m., foaled 1875, by Hayes' Tramp, son of Logan by Kysyd's Hambletonian; dam by Byrne's Prophet, son of Black Hawk Proprietor, by Vermont Black Hawk.

Abbey Tramp, ch. m., foaled 1875 by Tramp, son of Logan by Kysyd's Hambletonian; dam by Byrne's Prophet, son of Black Hawk Proprietor, by Vermont Black Hawk.

Tramp, ch. m., foaled 1878, by Tramp, son of Logan by Kysyd's Hambletonian; dam by Byrne's Prophet, son of Black Hawk Proprietor, by Vermont Black Hawk.

Roseville, b. m., foaled 1880, by Hambletonian, son of Komulus, by Hambletonian, dam Abby Tramp; 2d dam by McGrath's Morgan, 3d dam by Dewey's Morgan.

Tambourine, ch. m., foaled 1880, full sister in blood to Tambourine, dam Flaxy, by Green's Bashaw.

Timber, ch. m., foaled 1881, by Theseus; dam Flaxy, by Green's Bashaw.

Temperance, ch. m., foaled 1881, by Theseus; dam Flaxy, by Green's Bashaw.

stake, one and one-fourth miles, for all ages, 47. The Board of Trade, one and one-half miles, handicap, 73. The Illinois Oaks, one and one-half miles, handicap, 73. The Chicago Derby, 41. The Green stakes (untrod), 55. For the 2-year-old events, the Criterion has 41, Nursery 47, and the Flash 45.

PROGRAMME FOR THE TROTTING MEETING to be held in July, from the 17th to the 22d, both inclusive, provided for eighteen races, three each day. The regular purses are divided into four moneys, of 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent, as usual. The programme is as follows:

FIRST DAY. No. 1. Trotting stake, for colts and fillies, 3 years old and under; \$500 entrance; \$25 for 1st, which must accompany the nomination; \$25 Thursday, June 1, and \$50 (from those who start) 8 o'clock p. m., and Saturday, July 15, with \$1,000 added by the association, of which \$200 to the winner of the fastest heat, \$150 to the second, \$100 to the third, with \$500 additional to the winner of the fastest heat, if trotted better than 2:21; five entries required to fill, and three to start.

No. 2. Trotting stake, for colts and fillies, 4 years old and under; \$100 entrance, on same terms and conditions as in No. 1, with \$1,000 added by the association, of which \$250 to the winner of the fastest heat, \$150 to the second, \$100 to the third, with \$500 additional to the winner of the fastest heat, if trotted better than 2:19 1/2; five entries required to fill, and three to start.

No. 3. Trotting stake, for colts and fillies, 4 years old and under; \$100 entrance, on same terms and conditions as in No. 1, with \$1,000 added by the association, of which \$250 to the winner of the fastest heat, \$150 to the second, \$100 to the third, with \$500 additional to the winner of the fastest heat, if trotted better than 2:19 1/2; five entries required to fill, and three to start.

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ST. PAUL, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1882.

Denial of Soville's Charge in His Affidavit for a New Trial. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The four jurymen whose signatures, it is alleged, appear on the extra writ appended to the affidavits filed by the defense in the Guitau case Saturday, with a motion for a new trial, deny most positively that a copy of that or any other paper was ever in their apartments at the hotel, and declare they never held a pen in their hands during the trial except to write their autographs for outside parties, and that this was always done in the room occupied by the balliff, and in the immediate presence of those officers. The general impression with those who have examined the matter, is that it is a clever piece of forgery.

CHICAGO SPECULATORS. What They Say of the Recent Fluctuations. [Chicago Tribune, Jan. 28th.] A leading bull operator in the recent bulge in wheat summed up the present situation yesterday after this fashion: "I think wheat is going to decline in price. Why? Well, because the several operators who bought it at \$1.25, and were falsely styled a 'clique,' have all sold out at an advance of twenty cents per bushel. The country has bought, and it is only a question of time how long outsiders will carry the stuff. The weather is mild and the spring months are approaching. Reference to statistics shows that the wheat market for a series of years past has touched its highest point about January 25, and then began to go down. The reports from Michigan, Ohio and other states all agree that the winter wheat crop is in a good and promising condition. The telegraph informed us yesterday that copious rains had fallen in California, which means a bountiful harvest on the Pacific coast. Freight has advanced 10 cents per 100 pounds since the price of wheat was \$1.25 per bushel. Many people are in doubt about the ability of the late crop to keep in the good condition in the approaching warmer season. One thing I feel quite confident of: There is no combination under the market now, nor in fact has there been at any time. But it is safe to say that the operators who bought wheat at \$1.25 during the recent bulge have not had an opportunity to sell out and made money. As my reasons for turning into a bear."

HE TRIED LEMONS. And Recommends Them as an Excellent Remedy for the Smallpox. The Scientific American publishes some interesting particulars concerning the practice of Dr. A. S. Payne, late professor in Southern Medical college, Atlanta, Ga. Dr. Payne says that as early as 1846 he noticed that the initial smallpox fever could be discovered by its peculiar pulse before any other symptom appeared. Having discovered this pulse, he proceeded to vaccinate. If this is done within ten or twelve hours after the inception of the fever the patient will have a slight disposition, without a sign of eruption, and as positive exemption from a recurrence of the disease as if it had passed through its stages. A remarkable feature of this experience is that the patient is vaccinated early after the initial fever sets in he may be allowed to go where he pleases without fear of spreading the disease. Prof. Payne has tried his plan for thirty-four years, on more than 100 cases, without failure. He advises the discontinuance of smallpox hospitals, as tending to increase the ravages of the disease, and instead recommends isolation of patients, and, when parties are disposed to the smallpox, visit them twice a day, and as soon as the fever is recognized vaccinate them. He believes this method would soon stamp out the disease, which is now becoming so prevalent.

Last April Dr. James Moore, of Iron-ton, O., published his experience with lemons as a remedy for smallpox. It is as follows: "I was sick April 14 with what I supposed was a cold, having had my hair shingled the previous Friday. The 14th I was quite feverish, with a severe pain in the head and back. Saturday, 16th, I was no better; Sunday, somewhat reduced, I presume by the aid of acetic, which had been administered to me by Drs. Morris and Dunn; eruption very indistinct underneath the skin.

Monday morning, 18th, eruption unmistakably that of smallpox. Tuesday morning eruption very abundant, crop increasing rapidly in size and number. Wednesday morning a very dense crop all over the face, forehead, scalp of head, neck and soles of feet. Upon the hands, legs and body they were pretty evenly distributed, but not so closely packed as upon the above mentioned parts. By evening I was suffering intensely from those on the scalp. At 10:30 o'clock the pain was almost intolerable. My nurse had retired and was sound asleep in bed. My feet were so tender that I dare not let them touch the footboard of the bed. My neck resting on my hand. I had by this time become so nervous I dare not shut my eyes from fear of the pain. I had a pulse about 90. I had upon the table at the bedside a pitcher of water and a drinking glass, a box of salitrit powder, and an ounce of chlorate of potash in crystals. I had also at my bedside a paper of lemons, also one of oranges. These were all the agents within my reach.

"I recollected that lemon juice in sufficient quantity was sedative, and would lower the heat of the action, and so do might relieve me of those unpleasant visions. I therefore squeezed all the juice I possibly could out of one of the lemons into the glass, to which I added about two table-spoonsful of water, and drank it. I then opened the rind and sucked the balance of the juice. In about twenty minutes I took another lemon and used it in the same manner. In a short time I felt very comfortable as if I were lying in close proximity to a large mass of snow or ice. My pulse had dropped to sixty. I shut my eyes to see if the unpleasant visions were gone. I not only found that they were gone, but by placing my hand upon my head I found the pox had gone also. My head was bathed with gummous-like fluid, which had exuded from the pox. It stung the mark I had applied to my forehead. It seemed as if such had given up its contents and sifted down to a level with the surface. The same had taken place with those upon my face. My beard was glued together with the same kind of fluid. Those upon my neck had not burst, but had shrunk away and diminished in size considerably. I laid down and slept two hours comfortably. I awoke, I presumed, from cold, although I had plenty of cover over me and the fire was still burning in the grate. I felt so well pleased that I took a little more lemon juice. I kept my pulse at from sixty to sixty-seven for thirty-six hours, when all eruptions, all elevations had disappeared from my skin. I then bid good-by to lemon juice and smallpox.

Very strongly I am convinced of the power of lemon-juice to abort any and every case of smallpox, that I look upon it as a specific of as much certainty and power in smallpox as quinine is in intermittent fever. I, therefore, publish my experiments, hoping every physician having a case of smallpox will give it a fair trial, and report the result to me."

A Rare Chance for a Live Man. An enterprising and thoroughly competent printer and publisher is desired to engage in publishing a daily paper in a flourishing Minnesota city. Address with references, Globe office.

"My brethren," said a Western clergyman, "the preaching of the Gospel to some people is like pouring water over a sponge—it soaks in and stays. To others it is like the wind blowing through a chicken-coop. My experience of this congregation is that it contains more chicken-coops than sponges."

GUITEAU'S JURY.

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GARFIELD.

Letters Written by Him at Various Periods of His Life. [Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.] CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 25.—Some of the county papers in the old Nineteenth Ohio congressional district have just published some very interesting letters from the late President Garfield. The editor of the Geauga Republican, Mr. J. O. Converse, was on terms of intimacy with President Garfield for many years, and always a firm advocate of his political claims. The letters which Mr. Converse publishes in the last issue of his paper show the feeling of the great man for his friends.

Just after the election of 1880 President Garfield wrote: "Nothing in the whole campaign has given me so much satisfaction as the great vote of the Nineteenth District, which exceeded my most sanguine expectations. No man could receive a higher compliment."

In the same strain is the following: EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30, 1881.—DEAR FRIEND: I have only time to thank you for your kind letter of the 16th, and to tell you how gratifying it is to know that my friends of the Nineteenth District are so warmly interested in my support. This is almost the first personal letter I have been able to write, and it must be so brief as hardly to deserve the name of a letter. As ever, your friend, J. A. GARFIELD.

J. O. Converse, Chardon. The following letter to Mr. Lyman W. Hall, now of St. Paul, Minn., but for many years the editor of Gen. Garfield's home organ, the *Ravenna Democrat*, has just been made public in that paper, which is now edited by Mr. Halsey P. Hall, son of the former editor. It is very interesting in and of itself, but especially so in reference to the only dark time of Garfield's career—the campaign of 1874. The publication of the letter was called forth by a personal attack upon Mr. Hall by a correspondent of the *Cleveland Herald*, who claimed that Mr. Hall was hostile to Gen. Garfield in his early career.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28, 1876.—LYMAN W. HALL—MY DEAR FRIEND: It seems as though a century of events had transpired since I received your letter of the 17th. I hardly believe that it was less than eighteen years ago that I was honored and made happy by the fact that you called me "Dear Friend." But of all the kind and fatherly words which you have spoken to me during my life, none have been more gratefully received than those of the 17th inst. What man in public or in private life has ever before had the friendship of such a father and such a son, as many years ago, and in such a way, as I have had in yourself and in your letter.

In the darkest hours of assault and detraction the light of your friendship has shone through the gloom like a fixed star that knows no eclipse, and has cheered me more than any other light. I have never seen you since the day seems to be breaking upon the long night, I give you both my morning thanks from a full heart.

In all I have ever attempted to do in public or in private life, I have relied upon honest hard work, and an unflinching adherence to my convictions. To know that my purposes and efforts are recognized by men like you and Halsey, is better than the applause of thousands of names.

I am sure you will be glad to know that more than 500 letters have come to me within the last two weeks, from all quarters of the country, approving of my speech in the house and in the Senate. I have received again, upon honest hard work, and an unflinching adherence to my convictions. To know that my purposes and efforts are recognized by men like you and Halsey, is better than the applause of thousands of names.

It is clear that we must fight the same fierce and arrogant spirit of the rebellion which made itself so offensive before the war, and I believe our Northland will rise in independent rebuke to the South.

In regard to my own future I am not so clear as to the path of duty. I have for a long time felt that I ought to go to work for my wife and little ones, and I should have left Congress long ago. I have, however, never been able to do so. But I would not flinch from a fight that was made to destroy my good name; and so, by the help of the noblest friends that ever blessed a man with their love, I have been able to carry out with no dishonor. I do not now feel quite so certain of my duty as I did before this new fight came on. Certainly I do not think I ought to be candid again.

I am called to it by the general voice of the district. I cannot consent to waste through the pastimes of another such campaign as I had in 1874. Of that I shall be glad to hear more. In the answer I feel I thank you again for your precious letter.

My dear friend Starkweather, of Connecticut, is doing morning, and I am hurrying to get ready to follow his remains to his home. With a heart full of love to yourself and Halsey, I am, as ever, your friend, J. A. GARFIELD.

NOTE.—The speech alluded to in the foregoing was made by Gen. Garfield's great and exhaustive speech on the subject of the tariff, in the Senate, on the 17th of January, 1876, in connection with the discussion of the "Currency Conflict."

To the general reader, however, the following letter, written by Garfield while a student at Williams college, and directed to Miss Barbara Fisk, afterwards Mrs. A. D. Downing, of Chardon, O., is the most romantic and interesting, perhaps, of any that have ever been made public from his gifted pen. It shows the man as he was before he learned the art of statecraft. It seems that Miss Fisk was a student with him at Chester academy, and afterward at Hiram. They were riding together from Hiram to Chardon on the 13th of Dec. 31, 1853, as members of a party of old Chester students, and agreed that one year from that time they would each write to the other. Miss Fisk is described to me by Judge Canfield, of Chardon, as having been a young lady of wonderful promise and talents in the study of the classics, and as being a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, MASSACHUSETTS, New Year's Eve, Dec. 31, 1853.—SISTER MINE, Dear Barbara: I know not where you are this chilling winter night, but I know where you were one year ago to-night, and I remember the promise then made to write to each other and write these letters, and think of the past. But so it is, and to-night, as I am lifting up my foot to the threshold of a new year, I feel O how much alone. I hope it is not the lot of every one to have within them a heart that clings so fondly and is attached so strongly to dear friends as mine. I need sympathy more than gold, and warm affection more than reputation. At this hour the intervening years seem to drop out, and leave me back in the days of childhood, and amid the pleasures and joys of my dear home. My mind travels along over those pleasant years, and feels again all their little ambitions, joys, hopes, and sorrows; and I seem to be again the same little hopeful, heedless, reckless boy that I then was. Then comes that

OVER THE OCEAN.

Failures in Ireland Growing Out of the Tenant Revolution—Atrocities by the Herzegovinian Insurgents. GREAT BRITAIN. LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Observer correspondent at Dublin says: There was another and larger failure of the stock exchange yesterday. It is expected two or three large houses will fall the present week unless assistance is rendered. There has also been a failure in the foundry business and one in the building business. Liabilities, £200,000 and £15,000 respectively. There is quite a local panic and business is at its lowest ebb. Tradesmen are endeavoring, as far as possible, to collect debts, but as the debtors are mostly landlords, there is no possibility of a settlement for months to come.

GENERAL FOREIGN. VIENNA, Jan. 28.—Ten gendarmes, surprised at night by a band of insurgents in Herzegovina, were massacred under the most frightful circumstances.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Leon Say is to minister of finance, Varray, minister of public works; Gen. Billot, minister of war; Admiral Gaudiquery, minister of marine.

BRUNNEN, Jan. 29.—A banker at Frankfurt committed suicide on account of losses. The banking house of Colonge has failed. Woburn, Hamburg, has failed. Liabilities, £100,000.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Leading financiers have decided to guarantee a loan of 85,000,000 francs repaid by authorized bonds.

DIVISION OF DAKOTA. An Early Report Upon the Bill, and Plans Sailing Apparently. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Dakota people expect to get their bill for division of the territory reported to the house Tuesday next. The committee on territories is practically unanimous in favor of the bill. The one member, Dugra, of New York, who refused to vote for it, will not antagonize it. Delegate Pettigrew, of Dakota, insists upon bringing in the bill for division of territory as a separate measure and will adopt that policy in favor of the bill. In the senate the policy of combining the division, with an enabling act admitting the southern portion of Dakota as a state seems to be favored. The Democrats in congress will fight the proposition to make a division in political grounds, while they are disposed to be indifferent with regard to the proposed division. Hence, the chances are if both measures are combined in one bill, it will be defeated.

The Canadian Pacific Line Through British Columbia. Major Rogers, of the Canadian Pacific railway engineer department, while in Ottawa recently, stated that he had found a practicable route in British Columbia, with the exception of eighteen miles, not yet visited, in the region of the Selkirk range. His proposed route starts from Kamloops, whence it branches off easterly through the mountains south of Thompson mountain by Eagle pass through the Selkirk range, and out at Bow river. By adopting the Kicking Horse pass in preference to the Yellowhead pass, the highest distance on the prairie section between Winnipeg and Port Moody is shortened 130 miles, though it may present greater engineering difficulties. The maximum grade encountered is about eighty feet to the mile, and the highest summit is 5,500 feet above the level of the sea, the highest summit in the Yellowhead Pass being 3,750 feet above the level of the sea. On the western side of the Selkirk range two short tunnels are required, and the only serious bridging will be the two branches of the Columbia river. The distance from Port Moody to Bow river is 550 miles, being in contrast with the mountain region traversed by the Union Pacific of 1,400 miles. The valleys are full of beautiful timber, the Douglas fir predominating, which will all be useful in building the road and valuable as marketable lumber. By this pass the Canadian Pacific will be shorter by some 500 miles from ocean to ocean than the Union Pacific or the Northern Pacific.

Mahone and Desendorf. WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The contest over the Norfolk postoffice between Senator Mahone and Representative Desendorf is being conducted with considerable vigor on both sides. Desendorf has mustered considerable support among Republican congressmen, but the Democrats are confident, which will all be useful in building the road and valuable as marketable lumber. By this pass the Canadian Pacific will be shorter by some 500 miles from ocean to ocean than the Union Pacific or the Northern Pacific.

Fatally Burned. NEWCASTLE, Pa., Jan. 29.—Maggie Wordman, 20 years old, a domestic employed by George Pierson, went to sleep on the floor near the stove at 1 o'clock this morning. Her clothing caught fire and was burned from her body. She was so frightfully burned that she will probably die.

The Jeannette. ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 28.—Engineer Melj ville, of the Arctic steamer Jeannette, has gone to the mouth of the River Lena to search for DeLong. Two Russian officers accompany him to organize search parties. Lieut. Donnanauer and party are expected at Irkutsk.

Shot Through a Window. WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Mrs. John L. Coonors, wife of a well known contractor, was shot dead through the window of her house, New York avenue, last night. A drunken driver, named Miles, is arrested on suspicion.

Liberal Church Bequest. CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Dr. Talman Wheeler has presented Bishop McLaren with a donation of \$30,000, to be used in enlarging the work of the Episcopal church in Chicago, in connection with its cathedral on Washington boulevard.